

Oregon DMV permit practice test 6

From the Oregon Driver Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/oregon/

25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 25

1. In a multi-lane roundabout, a large truck is straddling both lanes. What should you do?

- A. Do not pass or drive beside it
- B. Pass it on the inside
- C. Honk so it moves over
- D. Drive beside it carefully

2. You are inside a roundabout when an emergency vehicle approaches with lights and siren. What should you do?

- A. Speed around the circle again
- B. Stop immediately inside the roundabout
- C. Continue to your exit, leave the roundabout, then pull to the right and stop
- D. Pull onto the center island

3. At a four-way stop, two drivers arrive at the same time. If in doubt, who should go first?

- A. The driver going straight
- B. The driver on the right
- C. The faster vehicle
- D. The driver on the left

4. At an intersection with two-way stop signs facing each other, you are turning left and the opposite driver is going straight. Who should yield?

- A. The driver going straight
- B. Whoever arrived last
- C. You, the driver turning left
- D. Neither; both may go

5. At an intersection with no signs or signals, you must yield to:

- A. Vehicles approaching from your left only
- B. No one if you are on the wider road
- C. Only trucks
- D. Any vehicle in the intersection or approaching from your right

6. Your road ends at a T intersection with no signs or signals. What must you do?

- A. Go first if you arrive first
- B. Drivers on the through road must yield to you
- C. Yield only to vehicles from the right
- D. Yield to drivers on the through road

7. What does it mean to yield?

- A. To slow down or stop so another vehicle or pedestrian can continue safely
- B. To speed up and go first
- C. To pull onto the shoulder
- D. To honk to warn others

8. You must drive left of the center line to go around a hazard. What must you do?

- A. Yield to oncoming traffic
- B. Turn on your hazard lights and go
- C. Honk and proceed
- D. Oncoming traffic must stop for you

9. A funeral procession is going through an intersection where you have a green light. What should you do?

- A. Join the procession to get through
- B. Proceed because you have the green
- C. Yield the right of way to the procession
- D. Drive between cars in the procession

10. A public transit bus is signaling to re-enter traffic and its YIELD sign is flashing. What must you do?

- A. Yield and let it re-enter
- B. Honk to warn the driver
- C. Nothing; the bus must wait
- D. Pass it quickly

11. When do you have to yield to streetcars and light rail trains?

- A. Only at signals
- B. Always let streetcars and trains go first
- C. Never; they must yield to cars
- D. Only if they sound a horn

12. An emergency vehicle with lights and siren approaches from behind. What must you do?

- A. Pull to the left
- B. Immediately drive as close as safely possible to the right side of the road and stop
- C. Stop in the lane
- D. Speed up and exit

13. You are entering an intersection when an ambulance with siren appears behind you. What should you do?

- A. Back up out of the intersection
- B. Turn left to get out of the way
- C. Stop in the intersection
- D. Continue through the intersection, then pull to the right and stop

14. After an emergency vehicle passes you, how far behind it must you stay?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 300 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

15. In Oregon, who counts as a pedestrian?

- A. Only people in crosswalks
- B. People walking, and people rolling with skateboards, scooters, wheelchairs and similar devices
- C. Only people walking
- D. Bicyclists on the road

16. When is a pedestrian considered to be crossing the road?

- A. When they look at traffic
- B. Only when the WALK signal is on
- C. Only when both feet are in the crosswalk
- D. When any part or extension of them (cane, wheelchair, bicycle) moves onto the road

17. You must stop and remain stopped for a pedestrian in a crosswalk who is in which location?

- A. Only on the sidewalk
- B. Anywhere on the road
- C. Only in your lane
- D. In your lane, in the lane next to yours (including a bike lane), or in the lane you are turning into

18. You are turning at an intersection WITH a traffic signal. How far must the pedestrian be from the lane you are turning into before you begin to turn?

- A. 10 feet
- B. 6 feet or more
- C. 3 feet
- D. Past the next lane

19. You are turning at an intersection WITHOUT a traffic signal. Before you begin to turn, the pedestrian must be:

- A. On the sidewalk on the far side
- B. Six feet from your lane
- C. Past the lane you are turning into plus the next lane
- D. Out of the lane you are turning into only

20. A vehicle in the lane next to you is stopped at a crosswalk. What should you do?

- A. Honk and pass
- B. Do not pass it; the driver may be waiting for a pedestrian
- C. Pass only if you are turning
- D. Pass it carefully

21. When are you NOT required to stop for a pedestrian in a crosswalk?

- A. When the crosswalk is unmarked
- B. When you have a green light and the pedestrian is in your lane
- C. When the pedestrian is on the other side of a safety island
- D. When it is night

22. Is there a crosswalk at an intersection with no painted lines?

- A. Yes, there is a crosswalk at every intersection even if unmarked
- B. No, crosswalks must be marked
- C. Only where there are sidewalks
- D. Only in school zones

23. How wide is an unmarked crosswalk at least?

- A. 12 feet
- B. 10 feet
- C. 3 feet
- D. 6 feet

24. You are leaving a driveway and must cross a sidewalk. What must you do?

- A. Stop before reaching the sidewalk and yield to pedestrians and bicyclists
- B. Stop after crossing the sidewalk
- C. Honk and drive across
- D. Yield only to pedestrians

25. A pedestrian carrying a white cane is about to cross while you have a green light. What must you do?

- A. Drive slowly around them
- B. Stop and remain stopped until the person has crossed the entire road
- C. Honk to let them know you are there
- D. Proceed because you have the green

Answer key: Oregon practice test 6

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1. A: Do not pass or drive beside it

Trucks may need both lanes. It is illegal to pass or drive beside a truck within the roundabout. (Multi-lane Roundabouts, page 44)

2. C: Continue to your exit, leave the roundabout, then pull to the right and stop

Never stop inside a roundabout. Move through and exit, then pull to the right and let the emergency vehicle pass. (Emergency Vehicles in Roundabouts, page 44)

3. B: The driver on the right

It's common courtesy to let the driver who stopped first go first; when in doubt, yield to the driver on your right. (Intersections, page 42)

4. C: You, the driver turning left

The driver turning left should yield to approaching or oncoming traffic going straight. (Intersections, page 42)

5. D: Any vehicle in the intersection or approaching from your right

At an uncontrolled intersection yield to any vehicle already in the intersection or approaching from your right. (Intersections, page 42)

6. D: Yield to drivers on the through road

The driver on the road that ends at a T intersection must yield to drivers on the through road. (Intersections, page 42)

7. A: To slow down or stop so another vehicle or pedestrian can continue safely

Yielding means slowing or stopping to let another vehicle or pedestrian continue safely. (Lane Travel, page 18)

8. A: Yield to oncoming traffic

If you must drive left of the center line for any reason you must yield to oncoming traffic. (Lane Travel, page 18)

9. C: Yield the right of way to the procession

Vehicles in a funeral procession may enter intersections without stopping, and other drivers must yield. It is illegal to join or cut through the procession. (Funeral Processions, page 57)

10. A: Yield and let it re-enter

Vehicles approaching from the rear must yield when a bus signals to re-enter and its electric YIELD sign is flashing. (Public Transit Buses, page 56)

11. B: Always let streetcars and trains go first

The manual says always let streetcars and trains go first; don't pass unless it is safe. (Travelling Around Streetcars & Light Rail Trains, page 65)

12. B: Immediately drive as close as safely possible to the right side of the road and stop

Yield to emergency vehicles approaching from any direction: move as far right as safely possible and stop, staying stopped until it passes. (Emergency Vehicles, page 58)

13. D: Continue through the intersection, then pull to the right and stop

Do not stop in an intersection. Drive through, then pull to the right and stop. (Emergency Vehicles, page 58)

14. A: 500 feet

After it passes you must stay at least 500 feet behind the emergency vehicle. (Emergency Vehicles, page 58)

15. B: People walking, and people rolling with skateboards, scooters, wheelchairs and similar devices

The term pedestrian refers to people walking and rolling with skateboards, scooters, wheelchairs and similar

devices. (Pedestrians, page 46)

16. D: When any part or extension of them (cane, wheelchair, bicycle) moves onto the road

A pedestrian is crossing when any part or extension, like a cane or wheelchair, moves onto the road. (Pedestrians, page 46)

17. D: In your lane, in the lane next to yours (including a bike lane), or in the lane you are turning into

Stop and stay stopped if the pedestrian is in your lane, the next lane including a bike lane, or the lane you are turning into. (Pedestrians, page 46)

18. B: 6 feet or more

At a signalized intersection the pedestrian must be six feet or more from the lane you are turning into. (Pedestrians, page 47)

19. C: Past the lane you are turning into plus the next lane

At an intersection without a signal, wait until the pedestrian is past the lane you are turning into, plus the next lane. (Pedestrians, page 47)

20. B: Do not pass it; the driver may be waiting for a pedestrian

It is against the law to pass a vehicle stopped at a crosswalk; the driver may be waiting for a pedestrian. (Pedestrians, page 47)

21. C: When the pedestrian is on the other side of a safety island

You are not required to stop if the pedestrian is in a crosswalk on the other side of a safety island. (Pedestrians, page 47)

22. A: Yes, there is a crosswalk at every intersection even if unmarked

There is a crosswalk at every intersection, marked or not. An unmarked crosswalk is at least six feet wide and exists even without a sidewalk or shoulder. (Pedestrians, page 47)

23. D: 6 feet

An unmarked crosswalk is at least six feet wide. (Pedestrians, page 47)

24. A: Stop before reaching the sidewalk and yield to pedestrians and bicyclists

When crossing a sidewalk from a parking lot, alley or driveway, stop before the sidewalk and yield to pedestrians and people riding bicycles. (Pedestrians, page 47)

25. B: Stop and remain stopped until the person has crossed the entire road

Yield to a blind pedestrian using a white cane or guide dog; stay stopped until they cross the entire road, even with a green light. (White Canes and Guide Dogs, page 48)